

Africa's Primary Opportunity

PERHAPS, many of the current initiatives are missing the boat that provides Africa's primary opportunity: **AGRICULTURE**

You may say, 'there is much AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY currently taking place in Africa.' ...AND, you would be correct. However, this activity has not triggered an improvement in the quality of life for the majority of the inhabitants of Africa.

Current proposals would dedicate much of Africa's land to endless Solar Farms without realizing this as a very unfortunate waste of space, land and eventual creation of incredible waste material. Wind Farms produce a similar result.

The most efficient, effective and value added solution to energy requirements IS **SMR** or Small Module Reactors. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small_modular_reactor]

Small modular reactors (SMRs) are a class of small [nuclear fission reactors](#), designed to be built in a factory, shipped to operational sites for installation and then used to power buildings or other commercial operations. The term SMR refers to the size, capacity and [modular](#) construction. Reactor type and the nuclear processes may vary. Of the many SMR designs, the [pressurized water reactor](#) (PWR) is the most common. However, recently proposed SMR designs include: [generation IV, thermal-neutron reactors](#), [fast-neutron reactors](#), [molten salt](#), and [gas-cooled reactor](#) models.^[1] Commercial SMRs have been designed to deliver an [electrical power](#) output as low as 5 [MWe](#) (electric) and up to 300 MWe per module. SMRs may also be designed purely for desalination or facility heating rather than electricity. These SMRs are measured in megawatts thermal [MW_t](#). Many SMR designs rely on a modular system, allowing customers to simply add modules to achieve a desired electrical output.

The obvious benefit of this technology is its compact size, yet the bonus characteristic is its power capacity. Unlike the massive radioactive waste producers of the past, SMR's will release almost insignificant amounts of recyclable waste material once a decade.

With this innovation, the land can be used for more productive purposes. Additionally, Africa can grow multi-use crops on the land that provide food, clothing, textiles, shelter, medicine, plastics and electrical components.

INDUSTRIAL HEMP can provide 25,000+ known products and science is discovering even more uses every week. In addition to all the possibilities listed above, INDUSTRIAL HEMP also sequesters carbon at a rate that is 25X greater than a tree. So, this plant is also a more efficient carbon absorber than a tree with a renewable rate of every 90 to 120 days. This plant can also be used for compost and fertilizer.

These two applications alone will propel Africa and its economy far ahead in record time if implemented. -----→ https://archive.org/details/@for_the_brews